MEMPHIS APPEAL GALLAWAY & KEATING:

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GALLAWAY & KEITING.

SATURDAY. : MARCH 16, 1878.

THE SAPP RILL.

We cannot see how any friend to Memphis can oppose the Sapp bill for a southern road to the Pacific. In commenting on the letter of the APPEAL's Washington correspondent, the Bolivar Bulletin says: "Governor Brown is working where his interests are, and the is working where his interests are, and the people of Memphis must do the same. This gives a plain daylight insight into the policy pursued by Governor Brown in his zealous advocacy of the Texas Pacific bill. That railroad corporation would cajole and pet the south merely to get its support, not caring a fig for its real prosperity. Governor Brown is for the road, and not the south. We condemn the policy of surrendering everything the discrimination made against her by the into the hands of such a great corporation. Mobile and Ohio railroad, and no time should Such railroads have been and are now legal-Such railroads have been and are now legalized highwaymen. We need public improve-we have been subjected, now the interference ments, but not those that will in the future imperil the interests of the country through imperil the interests of the country through which they go. We sincerely hope the Mem-Sapp bill passed, as it will be the making of gur section. But, whatever corporation is approved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved by congress, we trust will be tied specified by the proved b proved by congress, we trust will be tied down to special requirements, so that it will not become in a few years an oppressor rather than a friend of the south. We fear the than a friend of the south. We fear the gold-bags of Tom Scott are more attractive to some persons than the needs of their section." The Bulletin takes the right position.

Memphis market is open to them. After behalf of said net proceeds, and after ten years to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be a part as anything about the matter these agents had to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be a part as anything about the matter these agents had to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be a part as anything about the matter these agents had to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The secretary of the interior has designed to be a part as anything about the matter these agents had to be called upon for information, as depredators are not in the habit of reporting themselves. The Sapp bill, without equivocation or evasion, names Memphis as the starting point for a railroad to the Pacific, and should command the enthusiastic support of every friend to our city. There is an evident reaction favorable to the Sapp bill, and we hope for freight by river from St. Louis as is paid the District of Columbia, shall be made acthe southern members of congress will unite

WHAT STRANGERS SAY OF MEH- subject, we cannot tell how far the submis-PERRE. No city, it is said, can be prosperous without being kept prominently before the pubin the profession, is a fine edifice and classed | in one's lap." as among the very best in the south. Memphis has a fine public library, many good puberal [colleges, and fine hotels, the principal out stint, yet the popular faith in it is so strong one being the Peabody house. The dining- that it is asked to do and undo everything room of the Peabody, its bills of fare, its The Roman Catholics believe the pope has the well-trained service, are famed throughout keys of the next world, and the average the country. The newspapers of Memphis, American believes congress has the keys of the APPEAL and Avalanche, are fully as en- this. The ladies have not yet applied for a terprising, newsy and metropolitan in char- supply of parasols for the summer, but a bill of England, submitting all the terms of the acter as one would expect to see in a city of | has been reported asking for ten thousand the characteristics of Memphis. They circu- dollars for the destruction of the cottonlate throughout a large extent of territory, worm. Texas alone, it is said, lost eighty and are influential and prosperous." Stran- thousand bales last year in this way, and, of gers who visit Memphis give the same unva-course congress is to blame. The money is polygamy. An attempt is making to estabrying report. Because Memphis is not so wanted for the purpose of finding the best prosperous as she has been, many of means of destroying the cotton army-worm. our citizens are despondent, and seem It will take several years to get the bill to think that we alone are retrograd- through congress, say nothing about the chance ing, when the truth is, taking everything in- of a Presidential vete, and at the rate of eleven hundred dollars in the Firemen's into consideration, Memphis has no cause for eighty thousand bales in one year, lost from gloomy forbodings. Nothing can prevent one State, at fifty dollars a bale, more than her becoming a great city. She has the ad- the ten thousand dollars would be lost while vantage of location, and with better times | waiting for it. It is, therefore, to the intershe will bound into prosperity, and as she est of the cotton planter to do what New has suffered less than other cities on account | York and Boston, and other cities did, that of the general stagnation, so will she out- were plagued with that nuisance, the meas-When the people of Memphis contrast the condition of our city with that of many others, they will have abundant cause for congratulation. Look at Chicago. Nearly her entire population have been made bank-rupts. We see it stated that nearly all the men who rebuilt the city after the fire are men who rebuilt the city after the fire are broken up. Labor and building material were then extravagantly high, and both have since depreciated in value about in the same proportion as the land on which the houses were erected. The brick put into the houses were erected. School dellars per thousand feel by leading our government to make reand the laborers received four dollars per day.

The property that cost one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was mortgaged for seventy-five thousand dollars or more. To-day brick

Spain does. The New York Bulletin says

Link the same that saces that saces that saces the saces the saces that saces the can be bought at seven dollars per thousand, upon this subject: "If Spain does not acand laborers can be had at almost any price. commediate us, more will soon be heard of a Heavy Pennsylvania. the coins. Art of a high order, as well as fine mechanism, is conspicuous in this part of the It is easy to see, then, that the property can- project, broached some time ago, of recipnot be worth more than one-half of what it recity treaties with other countries which introduced into the Pennsylvania house of of the new silver dollar, Mr. Morgan, first was valued at, and that it is not worth may some day become rivals of Cuba in the representatives which makes the cremation enough to cover the mortgages. A New York sugar line. This movement originated in of the human body a misdemeanor, and pro-Sun reporter recently had a talk with Hon. the west and south, and is favorably discussed nor more than one thousand dollars, with

was offered for a certain piece of property, Memphis. but the owner wanted one hundred and fifty thousand for it and "held on to it." He "holds on" to it still, having offered it for twelve thousand dollars with no bidders. It bottom in Chicago, and those who have capital to invest can hardly do better than put

AN APPEAL TO MEMPHIS. The Okolona (Miss.) Messenger, of Thurs-

their money in it.

day last, had the following, headed "Memphis's Opportunity:' "Senator Barry's bill regulating the price to freights on the Memphis and Charleston rail less than four dollars, and the greater portion | then hurrah for Memphis! of the time five dollars per bale, to carry our cotton to Mobile; and, because of the dis crimination of this road against Memphis, it Artesia, can ship their cotton to Corinth for

populous portions of the State, is to secure fair rates from the road leading into their city. Mobile has never been regarded as a first-class market, and certainly is not superior to Memphis; and since our people have been forced, through circumstances they could not control, to patronize that city for si prove the opportunity now afforded them to largely increase their trade."

Here is a clear opportunity for our cotton merchants to secure a good advantage. I is not likely that the Memphis and Charleston road, if properly appealed to and with a prospect of obtaining additional freight, will refuse an arrangement so advantageous to all parties. Memphis has suffered much from of the legislature of Mississippi has made it expression of feeling ought certainly to arouse in New Orleans, without even calling the attention of the chamber of commerce to the sive spirit may extend itself.

ADVERTISING IN DULL TIMES. The Augusta Constitutionalist and Sengratulation at the manner in which she is ad- tinel says that the most sagacious merchants vertised. For the past three week no city in in that part of the Union advertise, if anythe United States has been so conspicuous as | thing, more freely and liberally when times Memphis. Her Mardi-Gras festivities have are dull than when they are brisk. This is given her a world-wide reputation. We have founded upon the shrewd and rational idea read many letters and editorial comments on that, when purchasers are laggard, they mos Memphis since the carnival on the fifth of require stirring up, and that the only way to March, and without a single exception they create the necessary agitation is through the all units in praise of our city. A correspond- medium of a widely-circulated public press. ent of the Detroit (Mich.) Free Press calls There is another reason why merchants and Memphis the gem of the south, and says: others should proclaim in the papers what "Memphis is situated on what is called the they have to sell, and that is the inevitable 'Third Chickasaw Bluff' of the Mississippi, dispersion thereby of the very dullness an elevated plateau, at the mouth of Wolf complained of. We venture to say that river. Seen from the deek of a steamboat, frequent, telling, live advertising will Memphis presents a very striking appearance. wake up the sleepy community, and It has an esplanade, several hundred feet in that all business men who practice this length, sweeping along the bluff and covered true business precept will infallibly with large warehouses. The city is the most | reap the reward of their superior enterprise. important on the Mississippi between St. A Mobile cotemporary puts the case pithily Louis and New Orleans, and is prospering, thus: "Every man, in any business, who apparently, to a greater degree than any does not take the trouble to tell the public other southern city of similar population. It what he has for sale, will soon find that the is the center of a great cotton trade, and dur- public does not take the trouble to inquire ing the shipping season is the headquarters for itself. He will find-as some are finding of large numbers of active cotton-buyers from to-day, whether they confess it or not-that other States, and even from foreign his reticence is practically putting up his countries. In addition to its river trade blinds for him; and that his clerks might as Memphia has very good railroad connections, well go fishing as fumble over goods that and the population is of an exceedingly en- they do not sell. Neither need such reticent terprising character. Its merchants are merchant wonder greatly why people pass energetic and its wholesale business large, his store, and go in next door. For human and its streets are much thronged. The ac- nature has much of the bull in it, and will tivity of the place and its air of prosperity run after a highly-colored announcement, as impresses the stranger very favorably. The the taurine will after a red flag. Only the Memphis Theater, leased by that universal kind of red flag it does not run after, worth favorite, Thomas Davey, and managed by speaking of, is that which is apt to follow too John Rickaby, one of the most capable men long and too persistent folding of one's hands

> COTTON-WORM DESTRUCTION. Congress is railed at and vituperated with-

CUBAN COMMERCE. The delegation to Cuba did not labor in Leonard Swett, a prominent citizen of Chicago, who drew a most doleful picture of the tablished with the Sandwich Islands—with stables, sheriffs and other officers to enforce condition of affairs there. "Nineteen-twen- San Domingo, the British, French, Dutch the act under penalty of prosecution. said, "are bankrupt. Of every twenty you all Central South America. These comprise be cared by Dr. J. M. M'Lean's celebrated ducing machine, constructed on the principle.

half a dozen of the large merchants has it is claimed, would do this, as well as open swallowed up the small dealers. The prop-erty in Chicago wouldn't sell for the mort-The subject is worthy of careful consideragages, and the original owners do not put a tion." This is of interest to Memphis, for valuation on it now equal to the amount of much of the trade so encouraged and fostered the mortgages." Property has depreciated | would go down the Mississippi and through in every part of the city alike. A few years | Eads's jetties to the gulf, and the more boats ago one hundred and twenty thousand dollars pass up and down the river the better for

TOM SCOTT IN THE DARK. Saturday last, says: "The Texas-Pacific peo- ment for doing a thing it has not done, and twelve thousand dollars with no bidders. It is pretty certain that real estate has touched bottom in Chicago, and those who have capiroad committee in favor of their scheme, the and timber for their stores and mines, while

vote standing seven to six, and one of the seven (Mr. Cole, of Missouri,) announcing who had depredated upon the public lands on a large scale for the sake of personal profthat he voted with the majority in order that its. Under instructions from this departthe bill might be reported to the house, but ment, not a settler or miner has been touched that he should feel at liberty to oppose the except where persons had cut timber under bill should he see fit. The advocates of the stead claims. When these speculators obmeasure expected a greater signal victory than this, and many of the opponents of the cord for wood, and from twenty to "Senator Barry's bill regulating the price to be charged by railroads for the transportation of cotton, opens up the Memphis market subsidy joined in the expectation. The best subsidy joined in the expectation. The best subsidy joined in the expectation. The best subsidy joined in the planters of northeast Mississippi, provided Memphis does her part by securing low house. Its friends acknowledge their dis- ford to pay the government at least a small couragement." The Journal of Commerce is part of their profits, as people in other parts road. Heretofore we have been compelled to pay the Mobile and Ohio railroad never good authority; Tom Scott out of the way,

THE New York Bulletin informs us that tost as much to ship cotton from our section | the Turkish national debt amounts individthat market. Now, however, things are ually to three dollars per head of the popuchanged, and our planters, as far south as lation; while in Russia the proportion is eight one dollar and fifty cents per bale, and all dollars, in Austria nine dollars, in Italy elevthat Memphis business men need do to secure the trade of one of the most fertile and dollars, and in the United States eighteen dollars.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Proceeds of the Sale of Public Lands Must be Devoted to Educational Furposes-A Pro Rata Distribution among the States and Terri-

Washington, March 14.—The committee n education and labor to-day instructed Mr. Goode, the chairman, to report a bill providing that the net proceeds of the sales of publess than four per cent. per annum, both principal and interest payable in coin; the interest on such educational fund only to be making final proof therein. This ruling will appropriated as above provided, and that for the first ten years the distribution of the net proceeds and interest on the fund to and among the several States, Territories, and cording to the number of their respective population, of ten years old and upward who cannot read and write, as shown from time to time by the last preceding published cen-sus of the United States. The first apportionment is to be made on or before July 1878, when the States and Territories shall be entitled to receive their distributive shares. Mr. Goode will offer an amendment pro viding that one-fourth the moneys appropr ated by this bill shall be given to agricultura lleges and institutions of learning estabed in accordance with an act of congress July 2, 1862, unless in any case the State

legislature shall otherwise direct. TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

London, March 15: The strike of the ma-sons ended last night, the men accepting the masters' terms.

New York, March 15: Baldwin & Flagg, hat manufacturers of Yonkers, have again failed. Their liabilities are large. London, March 15: The first cargo the blockade has arrived at Falmouth.

London, March 15: The Oxford crew ar-Pottsville, Pa., March 15: Martin Birgin, a "Mollie Maguire," and one of the alleged murderers of Patrick Burns, arrived this

morning from Canada. Gloucester, Mass., March 15: The schooner Carrie P. Morton and crew of fourteen men have not been heard from since January 3d, and they are believed lost.

London, March 15: 'The Daily Telegraph says that yesterday's rise in silver was in con-

sequence of the purchase of seven hundred Morristown, N. J., March 15: Calvin Stewart, who was sentenced to be hanged for killing a railroad fireman, has received a

nutation of his sentence to twenty years Athens, March 15: The official journal announces that Russia has rejected the proposal for the admission of Greece to the congress. Public feeling is consequently much excited

London, March 15: Officers of the royal engineers first on the list for foreign service

question of pecuniary indemnity. Boston, March 15: At Tewkesbury, yesterday, the State detectives arrested a nummen on the charge of living in open Cincinnati, March 15: Rumback's bakery and Mrs. Holland's dwelling, on Lock and Sixth streets, were burned this morning. Loss, three thousand dollars; insured for

students, and conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on John Welch, United States minister to England.

New York, March 15: In the Edgefield district, South Carolina, court of general sesof Maceo, in the eastern department, in com-

pany of Belisarie Peralta. ever, gave a verdict for the government.

New York, March 15.—A bill has been coining process. The desinger, in the case

THE LUMBER TROUBLES. | volving drill, reproduces the same lines on a

What Secretary Schurz Thinks of the Manner in which the Subject was Handled in the Senate Thursday-His Version of the

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Being asked what he thought of the debate in the senate yesterday upon the prosecution of the timber depredators in Montana, Secretary Schurz The New York Journal of Commerce, of said some senators attack the interior departting the Territories, there are no signs of that, either in Montana, or any other Territory, in consequence of the action of the interior department, but it is a notorious fact that the consumption of timber which persons take for nothing from the public lands will be in-finitely more wasteful than if they have to pay for it. In this way the mountain sides in weak acid are both sold for as much pay for it. In this way the mountain sucestal these Territories will soon be stripped of their forests, and forests once destroyed on the mountain sides will remain bare forever. If has caused a saving to the New York assay the new York assay to the New York assay that goes on in the present wasteful manner, office alone of \$100,000 a year. Depositor only a short period longer, then these Terrionly a short period longer, then these Territorities will in part become uninhabitable and depopulated; and especially the valleys, which depend on a regular supply of water. If the consumption of timber can be reduced by the consumption of t to the actual necessities of the people by the and a small amount of Mexican metal is reaction of the government, the waste now going prevented, the Territories instead of being depopulated will be settled and protected against the settled against the settle action of the government, the waste the most disastrous consequences which otherwise must necessarily ensue. I notice that our method of doing this has been called un-American. I never thought it was un-American to prevent stealing and to enforce the laws. We are bound to execute the laws the laws. We are bound to execute the laws lic lands shall be forever consecrated and set as they are as well as we can. If these laws are apart for the education of the people. The act is not to have any effect to repeal, impair or suspend any law authorizing the premption of public lands, or the entry of public lands are the entry of public lands are the entry of public lands are the entry of public lands. The entry are as well as the business of the entry are as well as the business of the entry are as well as the sublication of the entry are as well as the public lands are the entry are as well as the public lands emption of public lands, or the entry of public lands for homesteads, nor as limiting in any manner the power of congress to alter or extend the right of homestead upon such lands; nor shall it be held to limit or abridge the power of congress over the public domain, or interfere with the granting of bounty lands. The secretary of the treasury is ground in a machine constructed for the pur-

MAKING SILVER DOLLARS.

and expense.

the Work, from the Melting to the Stamping-How the Silver is Alloyed.

New York Times: The capacity of the various coining mints and assay offices in the United States will be fully tested during the ming year. The law of February 28, 1878. nands that between 2,000,000 and 4,000,-000 of the new dollars shall be turned out every month. The officers of the mint think that 3,000,000 will be the maximum of production for the present, and to coin as many silver dollars as that a month will require brisk work at the mints. It has already been announced that the dies for the new dollar are to be made from the design of Mr. Morgan, an English draughtsman. The coin will doubtedly be one of the handsomest that has ever been circulated in this country. There will be, as a matter of course, no lack ver were sent to Philadelphia from the assay sent on the thirty-first day of the same month, rived at Eaton to-day for practice on the Thames, preparatory to the race with the Cambridge crew.

sent of the thirty-list day of the same more have been sent during the last twelve tons more have been sent during the last fortnight. Most of the silver received at the Philadelphia mint passes dollars with which to pay the interest falling. and the other in Carson City, and assaying Boise City, Idaho; Denver, Colorado, and at a few other points in the far west. The Philadelphia mint is capable of turning out about \$1,500,000 in comed money a month; at the lars, and sixty days notice is required for all Vienna, March 15: It is semi-officially announced from St. Petersburg that Prince Battenberg, the czarina's nephew, has been definitely proposed for the throne of Bulcoin must be struck, and a certain amount of gold coinage goes on all the time. Gold is needed by the government to buy silver with, aside from all other purposes. It is coined mostly in the form of double eagles. During last month 21,210 double-eagles were coined in Philadelphia, and 20 eagles, 20 half-eagles, 20 3-dollar pieces, 20 quarter-eagles and 20 1 dollar pieces were coined in the same time. The other coinage of the Philalelphia mint during February comprised 200 trade dollars, 375,000 half-dollars, 1,461,800 attorney-general's suggestion that because quarter-dollars, 200 20-cent pieces, 964,200 the United States was indirectly a defendant Philadelphia mint pure, or 999 fine, which is about as pure as can be. It is sent in large bars, and, when received at the mint, is have been ordered to provide themselves with a full field equipment and be ready for imis 900 fine. After being melted and alloyed, the metal is cut into ingots, which are sim-New York, March 15: A dispatch from ply bars of a convenient size for handling. Berlin says Germany upholds the proposition The metal is then assayed to determine whether it is exactly of the standard fineness. Assaying is done by what is known as the dry or humid process. Samples of assay are and two assays are made of every specimen. The silver ingots then go to the coiner. They are first rolled into strips, and as the rolling process is apt to make the metal brittle, it is nealed to soften it. Silver is annealed simply by heating in an open wood fire, and then being allowed to cool gradually. The silver dollar strips are passed through the rolls nine or ten times before the first anealing and four or five times afterward. Then the process of annealing is repeated. Philadelphia, March 15: The medical department of the University of Pennsylvania graduated one hundred and twenty-seven into drafts of the proper thickness for the coins; and these in their turn are run through a steam punching machine which cuts planchets the proper size for the coin. From 150 to 240 are cut in a minute. As the metal gets greasy during this process, the planchets are dictator, and has assumed the government of the revolution and has marched to the relief by women. It is a process which requires much delicacy, and scales are used which are much delicacy, and scales are used which are

sensitive to one sixty-fourth of a grain. After the designs to be transferred by pressure to draws his design on paper, from which is made a model in wax, of which a plaster cast is taken, and from this cast an electrotype is taken, upon which careful revision is made with the graver. This electrotype, like the model and cast which preceded it, is three or four times larger than the impression which appears on the dollar. The design is can name I can show you that nineteen are utterly ruined. None have escaped but those who were dealing in money. The failure of competitors with Cuba. Reciprocity treaties, who were dealing in money. The failure of competitors with Cuba. Reciprocity treaties, and they ought to be encouraged as who were dealing in money. The failure of competitors with Cuba. Reciprocity treaties, and they ought to be encouraged as which is attached a strong and rapidly re-

smaller scale upon a steel block. By means of a press this impression is transferred to another block in intaglio and thence upon another block, which is the parent die. After each transfer the lines are carefully improved with a graver. Steel of the same quality as that of which the parent die is made is used for the coining dies. They are annealed and trued on both ends. Two or three blows in the screw press, which is worked with a large wheel, secures a perfect impression, and both the obverse and the reof Modern Times. Res mmended by Physicians. Indersed by Clergymenverse of a coin are struck at once. Machinery places the planchets between the dies, and afterward drops the completed coin in a box.

Two or three pieces of each coinage are re-served for the annual government assay. The process of melting, refining and assay. ing gold and silver are carried on in the assay office, in this city, on quite as large a scale as at the Philadelphia mint. Not only government work is done here, but large deposits are made daily of gold and silver bul ion by private individuals. Gold is always found alloyed with silver, and it is never found with any other alloy. To separate the silver from the gold, the bullion is builed in sulphuric acid, which removes the alloy; the gold is then reboiled and reduced to a coarse powder resembling clay. Its purity then is 998 or 999. The silver, mixed with copper, s run into vats on a lower floor, and is pur fied and granulated, when it resembles pipe-clay. The granulated gold and silver are pressed into large cheeses in a hydraulic press. A cheese of gold, twelve inches in diameter and three inches thick, is worth \$20, 000; a silver cheese of the same size is worth \$900. The sulphuric acid, after it is used, produces a sediment of blue vitriol, that is much prettier than either the gold or silver seen in the assay office. The vitriol and the receive their gold and silver separately a gas escapes into the atmosphere, and, although it is slightly offensive, it is not injurious. On the contrary, this gas is an excellent disinfectant, and acts upon dead matoffice as in the great mints. The ashes, the

pose, and the stray particles of silver and gold are gathered together. HORRIBLE DISCOVERY.

The Dead Body of a Young Man Named Robertson Found Hanging to a Tree in Denton County.

Dallas (Texas) Commercial, 13th: Las Saturday evening a gentleman by the name of Taylor was riding along a road in Denton county, going to Bullard's mill. When within a mile and a half of the mill, his dog a man, badly decomposed, hanging to a small post-oak tree. On examination it was found that the lifeless body was that of a young man by the name of Robert-son, who had lived three miles from the place where he was found, with his mother's family. Robertson was about wenty-one years old, and rather a reckless ellow, who, if reports are true, had engaged n several little schemes that were not right More than three weeks ago several men went to Robertson's home, and told him they had writ for him, and forced him to leave These men were not known to his mother but there is a supposition among the people of the surrounding country that they were all members of a clan to which young Rob-ertson belonged, and had got rid of him, fearing he would divulge their secrets and plans. The body was too badly decomposed to be handled, and a grave was dug unde the place where he was suspended, and his remains were lowered into it. The coroner's jury, on Sunday morning, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hang-

ing, by parties unknown. A Run on a Savings Bank Culminates in a General Panic. Boston, March 15 .- The run on the Bos ton five-cent savings bank, begun yesterday. has developed into a general panic. School of silver in the mints to work upon. On the street, where the bank is located, has been eleventh of December last, eleven tons of sil- blockaded by a crowd to-day, and the excitement is intense. The committee examining office in this city; seven and a half tons were the securities state that after deducting a depreciation which the assets, embracing through the New York assay due on the first of April, the bank will still have a surplus of upward of four hundred the one in Philadelphia, one in San Francisco and twenty-nine thousand dollars. The uneasiness has spread to the Franklin bank in Boylestone street, one of the strongest saytutions for saving are partaking of a general scare, and have applied for and obtained their money to day; and the same is true of Suffolk, although those banks, as far as known, are solvent to the last degree.

RICHMOND, March 14.- In the United States circuit court, to-day, Judge Hughes sustaining the plaintiff's demurrer to the 600 5-cent pieces, 600 3-cent to the suit, the court had no jurisdiction to try it. The ruling is that if a sovereign power intervenes in a suit in which it is not a it cannot be sued, the court will look into the grounds of its right to intervene, and that must stand upon the strength of its title, and not upon its exemption from suit.

Among the Dead Failures Of the past, how many bogus nostrums may be num bered! Beginning their careers with a tremendou ing and thriving remedy. It goes on, curing and to cure. Neither underhand nor open competition affect it. On the contrary, contrast with inferior affect it. On the contrary, contract with interior rival preparations only increases its popularity. It has been repeatedly imitated, but without success. Counterfeits of it have been surreptitiously introduced, but have fallen flat. Everywhere it entrenches itself in the confidence of the people; and well it may, for it is a thoroughly reliable invigorant of the feeble, banishes dyspepsia and constitution, braces the nerves, cures rheumatic allments and kidney complaints, and eradicates and prevents intermittent and remittent favors.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indis retions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, oss of manhood, etc., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. ISMAN, Station D. Bible House, New York. RELIABLE help for weak and nervous sufferers.

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